

ROMAN VOCABULARY

CHAPTER 33: THE RISE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

patricians –

plebian –

republic –

Senate –

consul –

tribune –

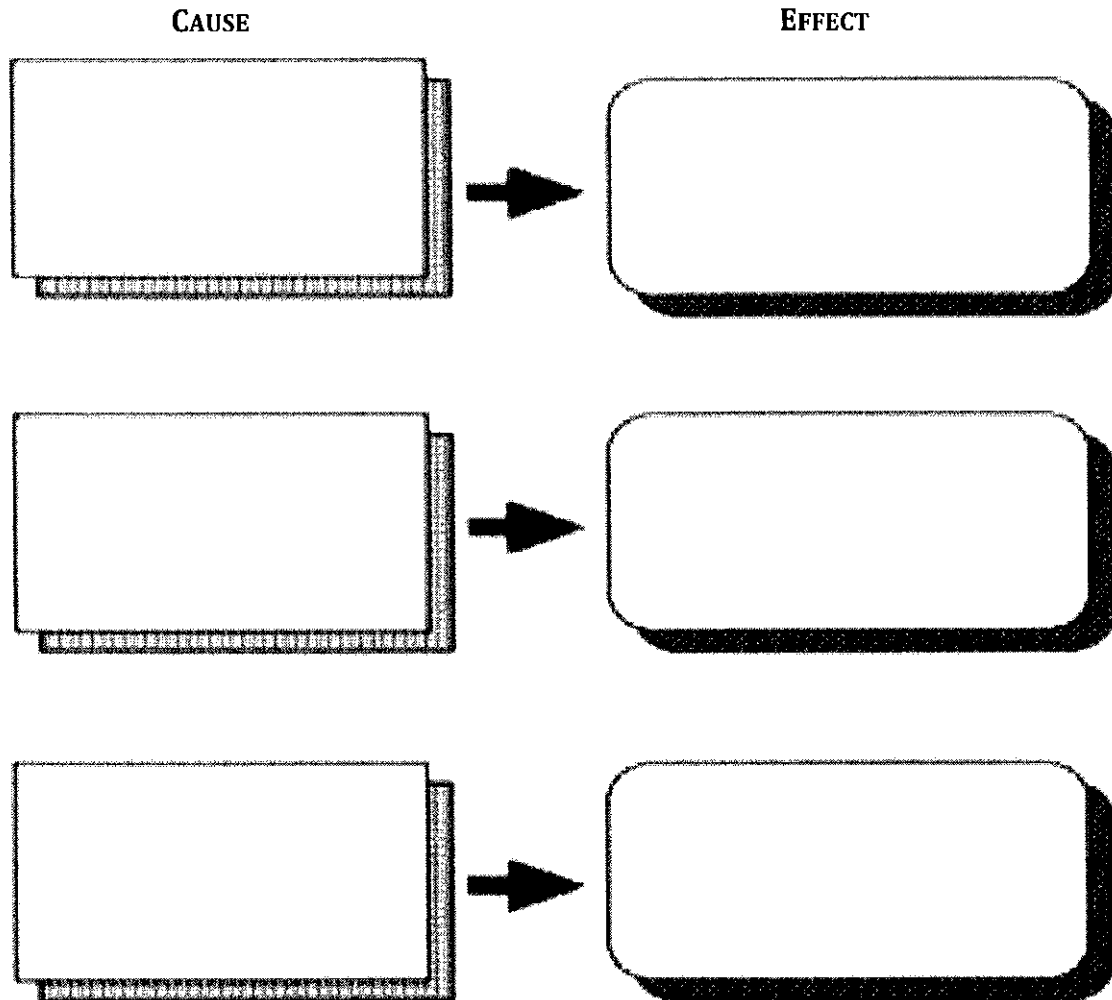
veto –

constitution –

CHAPTER 33: THE RISE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

33.1: INTRODUCTION

Read the passage and, with your group, come up with three cause and effect relationships in the reading that explain how Rome went from being ruled by Etruscan kings to being a republic.



33.2: PATRICIANS AND PLEBIANS UNDER ETRUSCAN RULE

1. Who ruled Rome between 616 and 509 BCE?
2. Who were the patricians and how much power did they have?

3. Who were the plebeians and how much power did they have?

33.3: THE PATRICIANS CREATE A REPUBLIC

1. On each pan of the balance, draw and label a stick figure to represent a patrician and a plebeian. The drawing representing the group with more power should be on the “weighted,” or lower, pan. Give them appropriate facial expressions.

2. Who had more when the republic was first created?



3. Why was the balance of power like this?

33.4: THE PLEBEIANS REBEL

1. On each pan of the balance, draw and label a stick figure to represent a patrician and a plebeian. The drawing representing the group with more power should be on the “weighted,” or lower, pan. Give them appropriate facial expressions.

2. What was the balance of political power between the patricians and plebeians during the Conflict of Orders in 494 BCE?

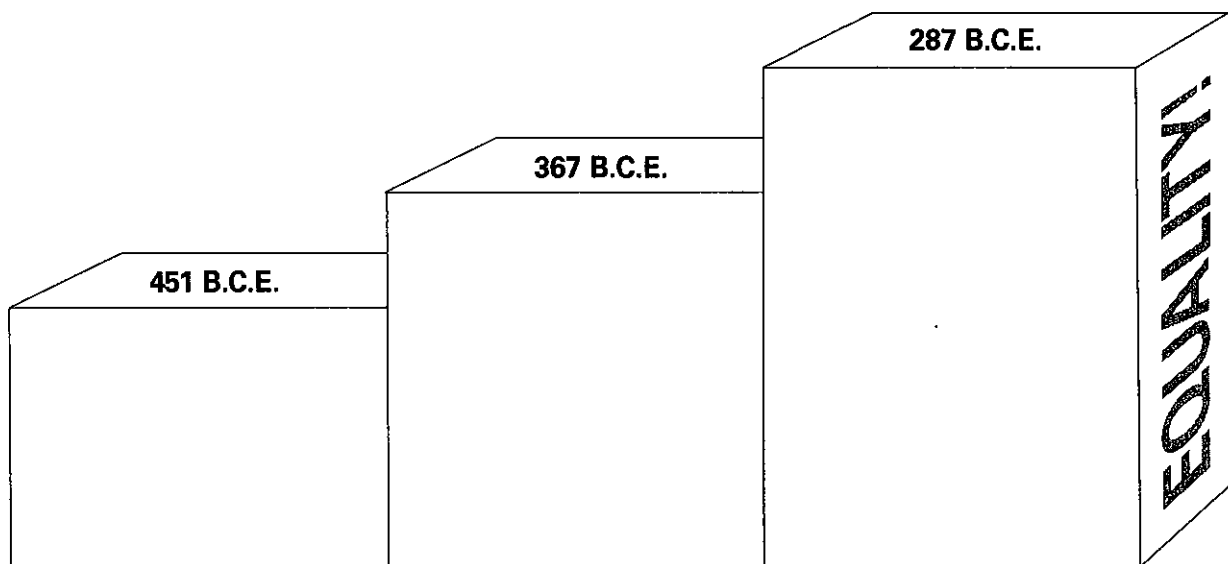


3. Why were the patricians frightened by the actions of the plebeians?

33.5: THE PLEBEIANS GAIN POLITICAL EQUALITY

1. Describe two ways in which the plebeians gained more political power after the revolts of 494 BCE (does not have to be in complete sentences if the description is detailed).

2. In each “step” below, summarize the change in Roman government that led to greater equality for the plebeians.



3. On the spoke diagram below, add the political characteristics of the Roman Republic that were adopted later in other parts of the world.

